

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office adjoining Yeman Building—The same
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will here-
after practice law in partnership in the Court of
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge
Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who
have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit
Judge in early life, or more recently in any of the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky, John L. Scott would
refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him
in his published cards.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and
prompt attention.
JAN 3 WAT-WIT

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house.
JAN 3 WAT-WIT

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in partnership in the Court of
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Office on
St. Clair street, over Drs. Saeed & Rodman's.
JAN 3 WAT-WIT

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-house,
FRANKFORT, KY.
G. W. CRADDOCK, CHAS. F. CRADDOCK
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Courts of the adjoining counties. J. and WAT-WIT

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the
Judicial District Court of Appeals, Federal Court,
and all other courts held in Frankfort.

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.
Will practice law in the counties of Kenton, Camp
bell, Pendleton, and Boone.
Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
JAN 3 WAT-WIT

DR. J. G. KEENON,
H. V. permanently located in Frankfort, ten-
ders his professional services to the citizens of
the town and vicinity.
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d
door from corner.
JAN 3 WAT-WIT

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
street, four doors from the bridge.
JAN 3 WAT-WIT

LAW NOTICE.
CLAY & MONROE,
Will practice law in the United States, Circuit,
and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined
to them will receive prompt attention.
Address Thomas B. Monroe, Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, 1100 Second Street,
Lexington.
JAN 3 WAT-WIT

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished pro-
fessional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Com-
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-
ceive prompt attention.
JAN 3 WAT-WIT

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.
JAN 3 WAT-WIT

LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.
Will practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,
Callahan, Grant, and Henry counties.
Collections in any of the above counties promptly
attended to.
JAN 3 WAT-WIT

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
FALMOUTH, KY.
Will practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court
and in the Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.
JAN 3 WAT-WIT

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENSBURG, KY.
Will practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.
JAN 3 WAT-WIT

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the re-
collection of debts for any resident in any part of the
State.
He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowl-
edgments of deeds, and other writings to be used or
recorded in other States; and as Commissioner un-
der the act of Congress, attend to the taking of de-
positions, affidavits, etc.
Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.
JAN 3 WAT-WIT

JOHN M. McALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.
Will attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official records.
JAN 3 WAT-WIT

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
South side Main street,
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.
HAS just received his large and extensive stock
of Fall and Winter Goods,
Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
of the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns.
He also has on hand a large assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
And everything necessary for furnishing a gen-
tleman's entire wardrobe.
All work warranted to be as well done, and in
as good style, as at any other establishment in the
Western country.
No FIT NO SALE.
JAN 3 WAT-WIT

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quaterlies on the best
terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets.
JAN 3 WAT-WIT

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN A. MARSHALL & CO.,
NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers & Dealers,
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, em-
bracing every variety, style, and quality of
handsome
Carpet,
Floor Oil Cloths,
Rugs, Mats,
Blankets, and Mating
Stair Rods,
Curtains,
Gings,
Stair Linen.

Blankets all widths, qualities, and prices. We
also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Tar-
paulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our
stock being entirely new, and having been selected
with great care, we can offer such inducements in
style, quality, and price as are seldom found west
of the mountains.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
79 Fourth St., Louisville, Ky.
JAN 3 WAT-WIT

HART & MAPOTHER,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every
description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND CRAYON
LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c.
GEO. H. GARY, R. L. TALBOTT
JAN 3 WAT-WIT

CARY & TALBOTT,
SUCCESSORS TO
(BELL, TALBOTT & CO.)
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,
Oils, &c., 43 Market street, between Third and
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
Particular attention paid to Physicians' or-
ders.
JAN 3 WAT-WIT

T. G. WATERS,
2108
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DEALER IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
N. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
JAN 3 WAT-WIT

LOOK AT THIS.
What makes so many go to
the ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
cor. of Second and Jeff-
erson Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?
Because J. G. Keenon
keeps a first class house at
moderate prices.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
HARROW & PHILLIPS,
PROPRIETORS.
Terms: \$1.50 per day.
JAN 3 WAT-WIT

STOP THERE!
HALL & HARRIS keep the
United States, formerly the
Owens Hotel.
When you go to Louisville
stop there.

MEDICAL REPORT.
Containing Thirty nine Plates and Engravings
of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual
Organs in a state of Health and
Disease.
Price on Ten Cents.
Sent free of postage, all parts of the Union.

ON A NEW METHOD of treat-
ing Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stric-
tures, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Im-
potency, Female Diseases, and all
affections of the reproductive sys-
tem, which entangle the physical con-
dition. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on the
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as MID-
DLER AGED and OLD MEN troubled with debility
and loss of power, before applying to any one for
treatment, should first read this invaluable book.
DR. DEWEES' REMEDY FOR THE ABOVE AFFECTIONS, is a
safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Ir-
regularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive
of pregnancy," warranted not to injure the health.
CAUTION—It should not be used during pregnancy,
as miscarriage would be the result, though al-
ways harmless. Price \$1 per box and may be sent
by mail.

The author may be consulted, either personally or
by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats,
and medicines sent to all parts of the country, with
complete instructions for self-treatment, secured
from dangerous quacks.
Address DR. T. WILLIAMS,
Consulting Surgeon, Galen's Head Dispensary, 314,
Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louis-
ville, Ky.
Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M., daily.
Sundays, 9 to 12 A. M.
JAN 3 WAT-WIT

RENEWED HATS—Another new and elegant
style of Soft Hat,
KEENON & GIBBONS.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)
Nos. 74 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati,
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,
Printing Inks,
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERI-
ALS. Agents for the Magnolia Mills Writing
Papers.
JAN 3 WAT-WIT

RALPH C. MCCRACKEN,
FASHIONABLE
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
No. 19 W. FOURTH ST. BET. MAIN AND WALNUT.
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Shirts Made to Order by Measurement
and Warranted to Fit.
N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns
sent to order for shirts and collars. apr 14 WAT-WIT

Lithography
AND
ENGRAVING
PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards,
Bankers' Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads &c.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, and Book Illus-
trations, Visiting and Wedding Cards, &c., &c.
MIDDLETON, STROUBIDGE & CO.,
110 Walnut Street, Old Fellows' Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
MAR 3 WAT-WIT

JOHN A. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER
IN
MILITARY GOODS,
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),
NEW YORK.
Hats, Caps, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Horse Equipments
and all articles for the Military.
Furnished at short notice.
The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand
and made to order.
JAN 3 WAT-WIT

JOHN BONNER,
(Successor to Peter Smith.)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Goods, Toys,
CHINA, BASKETS,
Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,
No. 36 Fifth Street,
Second door East of Walnut St.,
CINCINNATI, O.
JAN 3 WAT-WIT

MILLINERY.
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RUCHES,
HEAD DRESSES,
HAIR PINS,
CLOAKS,
And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,
of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at
No. 18 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. A. HENDERSON
JAN 3 WAT-WIT

Commission House.
FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,
No. 85, WEST SECOND ST.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
RECEIVE AND SELL Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats,
Barley, Beans, Broom, Hops, Hogs, Bacon,
Bulk Meat, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Green
Tallow, Lard, Peas, Potatoes, Tobacco, Dry Hides,
Skins, &c., &c.
Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp
Seed, and Produce in General.
Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every
description of Merchandise, Whiskies, Flour, Tallow,
Greases, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Molasses.
Ship your Produce and draw at sight.
JAN 3 WAT-WIT

DRUGGISTS' REMEDIES
ELECTRO-MAGNETIC
PASTELS & PILLS.
For the Speedy and Permanent Cure of Seminal
Weakness, Nocturnal and Diurnal Emis-
sions, Nervous and General Debility,
and all the various diseases arising
from Solitary Habits, or Exces-
sive Indulgence.
These are the most powerful and effective remedies
yet discovered for the above diseases. They are
entirely new, and have been prepared by a
man of high scientific attainments, and are
guaranteed to cure in every case. They are
entirely harmless, and do not produce any
unpleasant effects. They are sold in bottles
of ten cents each, and may be sent by mail.
Address DR. T. WILLIAMS,
Consulting Surgeon, Galen's Head Dispensary, 314,
Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louis-
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Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M., daily.
Sundays, 9 to 12 A. M.
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REMOVAL.
The undersigned, having been compelled by
the fire to change his location, has removed his
BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT
to the room lately occupied by Dwyer and Callen-
dren, on Main Street, opposite to the Mansion
House, where he will be pleased to see his old cus-
tomers and many new ones. He hopes by strict at-
tention to business, and by charging reasonable
prices, such as suit the times, to merit and receive a
fair proportion of public patronage.
JAN 3 WAT-WIT

FOR SALE OR RENT.
I WISH to sell or rent the Hotel and buildings
attached, known as the FRANKLIN HOUSE, in
South Frankfort. There is a good Stable, one Ser-
vant's House, Kitchen, &c. By early application a
good bargain can be had. Possession given immedi-
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Mittel or the subscriber.
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SEE THE LABEL

ON THE TOP OF EACH BOTTLE OF
HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE
HAIR RESTORATIVE
Has the Signatures of the Proprietors,
W. E. HAGAN & CO.

Every article which has a large and increasing sale
like this is liable to be counterfeited. It is, as its name
indicates, entirely "INIMITABLE," as far as its power
to restore the Hair on bald heads, and to give it the
color of youth, (no matter how gray it may be,) is
concerned.

USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE
BUT HEIMSTREET'S.
It is the original, the only reliable, and the
cheapest. It has the following testimony:
JACKSON, Miss., May 29, 1860.
W. R. MERWIN, 61 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.,
Advertising Agent for Heimstreet's Hair Restora-
tive.
DEAR SIR: The Medicines you introduced into
our city last winter are all having a large sale, and
giving in every case satisfaction. Mr. James Hen-
derson (one of our first citizens) says, that "he has
used all of the Hair Dyes and Restoratives of the
day, but has never used an article equal to Heim-
street's INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. That it
far surpasses any preparation that he has ever tried
for restoring the Hair of the bald and gray to its
original luxuriance and color."
You can write the Proprietors, W. E. HAGAN &
CO., Troy, N. Y., that they have the cheapest and
best Hair Restorative in our market, and that it
gives satisfaction in every case.
Respectfully yours,
J. S. SIZER, Wholesale Druggist.
It is impossible to name the number of persons
who have been cured by Heimstreet's Hair Restora-
tive. It is a perfect cure for all cases of Baldness,
and gives the Hair a soft, silky, and healthy ap-
pearance. It is sold by all Druggists, and by the
Proprietors, W. E. HAGAN & CO., Troy, N. Y.

A LUXURIOUS HEAD OF HAIR.
Sold every where. Price 50c to \$1 per bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

THERE IS NOUSE
INTRODUCING TESTIMONIALS.
"Altho' we have very many of them."
FOR THE
MAGNOLIA BALM:
For when the face is covered with unsightly Pimples
or Blotches, the sufferer can be directed to use
this safe and reliable remedy.
THE MAGNOLIA BALM
WILL CURE THE WORST
CASE OF PIMPLES IN A
SINGLE WEEK.
It is so safe a remedy that the contents of a bottle
might be drunk without harm. Physicians look
with wonder upon its speedy cure, for it has heretofore
been thought of as impossible to cure immediately
of all eruptions of the skin. It is the most
effective and reliable remedy for all eruptions of the
skin, and may be obtained of all Apothecaries and
Fancy Goods Dealers.
Price Fifty Cents a Bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
JUL 18 WAT-WIT

ASPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Articles
CAN BE OBTAINED AT
DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.
Pomades for the Hair,
Of every style and price, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Tooth Brushes,
A beautiful assortment, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Combs,
Of every description and material, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Hair Brushes,
The largest variety, in Frankfort, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Odontalgic Preparations,
Consisting of Tooth Powders, Tooth Pow-
der, etc., at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Dog Grass Brushes,
For Cloth, Velvet, and Bonnet purposes, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Fancy Soaps,
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and per-
fumes, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Fine Toilet Bottles,
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Perfumery,
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable
for the toilet, or otherwise, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Handkerchief Extracts,
The genuine Lubin's, as well as a variety of other
make, in new styles, and at all prices, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Everything,
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either
Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Frangipanni Satchels,
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

ROBB & DEHONEY
HAVE just received, and opened a handsome and
desirable stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of their friends
and customers, as they intend to sell
CHEAP FOR CASH
And to prompt time buyers.
JAN 3 WAT-WIT

GOOD NEWS!
To the people of Franklin and adjoining counties,
smith to carry on.

Gunsmithing Business.
IN ITS
VARIOUS BRANCHES.
At my Tin and Stove Store, St. Clair Street, Frank-
fort, Ky. Repairing done on short notice, and on
reasonable terms for CASH. New work made to or-
der with neatness and dispatch.
Don't forget the place—G. W. MILLER'S Tin
and Stove Store, Frankfort, Ky.
G. W. MILLER.

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS
CHARLES HOFMANN, M. D. F. R. S., Professor of
Diseases of the genital organs in the TEMPLE
MEDICAL INSTITUTE, has published a work on the treatment of all
private diseases of the male and female genital or-
gans, and a treatise on the result of Gonorrhea, Muta-
tion, Sexual debility, Involuntary Nocturnal
Emissions, Spermatorrhea, &c., causing Impotency
and Mental Depression. These are the most valuable
Ladies being troubled with painful or entirely
suppressed menstruation, would learn something by
sending for a book. Enclose two red stamps to pay
the postage.
Direct to DR. HOFMANN, care of Box 1655, Boston,
Mass.
MAR 2 WAT-WIT

REMOVAL.
The undersigned, having been compelled by
the fire to change his location, has removed his
BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT
to the room lately occupied by Dwyer and Callen-
dren, on Main Street, opposite to the Mansion
House, where he will be pleased to see his old cus-
tomers and many new ones. He hopes by strict at-
tention to business, and by charging reasonable
prices, such as suit the times, to merit and receive a
fair proportion of public patronage.
JAN 3 WAT-WIT

Extra copies of THE DAILY YEOMAN can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing) at the rate of \$3 per hundred. All orders for papers should be given the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

An Emancipation or Radical Republican Triumph in the House of Representatives.

There have been several votes taken in the House of Representatives, which indicate that the emancipation or radical Republican element has a majority in that body. One was the laying on the table, by a vote of 70 to 65, the Crittenden anti-slavery resolution adopted at the last session. Another is contained in the proceedings of Monday. We give it below:

Mr. Lovejoy, of Ill. (Rep.) introduced the following joint resolution:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to revoke the first section of the General Order, dated November 26, 1861, of Major General Halleck, commanding the Western Division of the Army.

The section alluded to in the above resolution is as follows:

"As it has been represented that information of the number of our army, and condition of our affairs, has been conveyed to the enemy by means of fugitive slaves who have been allowed to enter our lines, therefore, in order to remedy the evil, no such persons shall hereafter be permitted to enter the lines of the army, and any now within them shall be excluded therefrom."

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Dem.), moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was disagreed to, by a vote of yeas 63; nays 68.

"Governor" George W. Johnson, and "Secretary of State" Robert McKee, notify and command sheriffs and other revenue officers to pay all moneys collected by them "into the treasury of the Provisional Government of the State of Kentucky, at Bowling Green, as fast as with reasonable diligence such collections can be made."

Anna A. Dower, a professed spiritual medium, is on trial at Cambridge, Massachusetts, for the murder of Mrs. Rhoda M. Wilkins. Anna, though spiritual, was "earthly" enough to love Mr. Wilkins, and while she was attending the wife as a "medium" in her sickness, she took the opportunity to administer arsenic to her. The prisoner now says that if she did administer the poison, it was not her own act, but that of an "evil spirit" working through her. The defense will scarcely save Anna from the punishment due for her grave offense.

LARGE SALE OF HAY.—The Government last week contracted for three thousand tons of hay, at Louisville, in a single day. The price paid was twelve dollars and forty-five cents per ton, net; i. e., deducting the weight of the hoops.

THE TAXES OF ENGLAND.—In all, the English excise produces about \$100,000,000; customs, \$117,000,000; stamp duties, \$40,000,000; income tax, \$54,000,000; land tax, \$15,000,000.

The Mayville Eagle says: Cameron proposes to arm the negroes to exterminate the white race of the South. How would our Kentucky boys enjoy marching side by side with a buck nigger to carry out so holy an undertaking?

AN ENGLISH SUBJECT IN FORT WARREN. The Toronto Leader publishes a letter written by Mr. J. I. Shate, now a prisoner in Fort Warren. He styles himself a "loyal subject of Her Majesty," says that he is guilty of no offense against the Government of the United States, and wants his friends to demand his release.

The marine losses for November, exclusive of damages to ships not totally wrecked, show an aggregate of thirty-five vessels. The total value of property lost was \$1,299,900. The vessels reported are chiefly American, although some foreign are included, when bound to or from the United States, or known to be insured in this country.

LIEUT. FAIRFAX'S ENCOUNTER WITH THE LADIES.—Lieutenant Fairfax, who made the arrest of Mason and Slidell, thus alludes to his encounter with the ladies:

Mrs. Slidell and her daughters were there; they were womanly and ladylike; but they were under a good deal of excitement, and you may well imagine that they gave utterance to a good many not very pleasant expressions.

Hotel Life in America.

John Cassel, the London publisher, who has been in America, writes his opinions of hotel life on this side of the Atlantic. There is some truth, doubtless, in his conclusions. He believes that the privacy of home-life, which tends greatly to strengthen family ties and guard domestic virtues, is destroyed by the system of living in hotels, and ventures the opinion that the domestic troubles which so frequently occupy the American Divorce Courts may in many cases be traced to the influence of promiscuous society at hotels and boarding-houses. His remarks, which may be interesting, if not profitable to husbands, we subjoin:

"Nor will this be wondered at, when we consider the position of a young wife at an American hotel. Her husband is absent many hours each day at his business, and during those hours she has little to occupy her mind or heart, much less her hands. She gossips a little, goes shopping a little, and reads a little; she receives visits, and pays visits, criticizes her neighbors, and undergoes their criticism, but after all, the time passes heavily, and she is apt to feel that weariness of spirit that inevitably results from idleness, and which the French call ennui. She seeks relief, perhaps, in the society of strangers, and thus, never dreaming of harm, she finds herself surrounded by perils from which her firmness of principle may be insufficient to protect her."

There are at this time, in the Military Prison, corner of Fifth and Green streets, forty-seven political prisoners.

Lexington Democrat.

A High Courtesy From Across the Waters.

(From the Richmond Enquirer.)

We have the pleasure of publishing below a very interesting correspondence between the Grand Duke Constantine, Grand Admiral of Russia, and a distinguished citizen of our own State. It will be read with pleasure and pride—pleasure, that so eminent a person in a distant empire should have paid such homage to science in the person of one of our own philosophers; and pride, that the dawning and generous spirit should have been so nobly responded to.

In the eyes of the wise and good, such respect as the Grand Admiral has thus exhibited for learning, adds a grace to royalty and sheds a lustre upon diadems. But this exhibition, we are informed, is only characteristic of him; for, of all the Princes of Europe, the Grand Duke of Russia is by far the most renowned for enlightened, liberal, and progressive sentiments.

There is, indeed, no Government in the world which is doing more for the advancement of science than the Russian Government is at this moment. In everything that relates to the sea, the improvement of navigation or the navy, her Grand Admiral is sure to be found where he ought to be in the van, taking an enlightened and active part. His largesses to science are dispensed with a princely munificence.

A private letter has, we understand, been received from a member of his household, explaining in detail the exact relations in which he desires Lieut. Maury to be placed towards the Russian Government. They are those of perfect freedom. The pay and perquisites which he received in Washington are to be repeated in Russia without conditions. Should he desire to renew there the researches which have been interrupted in Washington, the most ample means and facilities for so doing are to be placed at his disposal; and should he at any time desire to return to America, he will be at perfect liberty to do so. Indeed, it is desired that he should occupy very much such a position in Russia as Humboldt did in Prussia.

A most delicate and graceful compliment is this to our fellow-citizen; like that precious quality that is "brightest in the night," this invitation "blesseth him that gives, and him that takes."

The reply of Lieut. Maury is such as becomes the patriot. His first duty is to his country. When his native State is in danger, and calls to him, he recognizes it as no time to seek ease and advantage in a distant land. The workings, even of philosophy, are, under such circumstances, less attractive than the glories of war. No time for visiting when the invader threatens the homestead! Liberty and independence secured, and peace established, he will appropriately manifest his high appreciation of the courtesy with which he has been honored. Till then, he returns his thanks. Such is the spirit which his letter breathes, and it is in harmony with that of the people of his State and of the Confederacy.

Here is the correspondence:

ST. PETERSBURGH,

July 27, 1861—[Aug. 8.]

MY DEAR CAPT. MAURY: The news of your having left a service which is so much indebted to your great and successful labors, has made a very painful impression on me, and my companions in arms. Your indefatigable researches have unveiled the great laws which rule the winds and currents of the ocean, and have placed your name amongst those which will be ever mentioned with feelings of gratitude and respect, not only by professional men, but by all those who pride themselves in the great and noble attainments of the human race. That your name is well known in Russia, I need scarcely add, and, though "barbarians," as we are sometimes called, we have been taught to honor in your person disinterested and eminent services to science and mankind.

Sincerely deploring the inactivity into which the present political whirlpool in your country has plunged you, I deem myself called upon to invite you to take up your residence in this country, where you may in peace continue your noble and useful occupation.

Your position here will be a perfectly independent one. You will be bound by no conditions or engagements, and you will always be at liberty to steer home across the ocean, in the event of your not preferring to cast anchor in our remote corner of the Baltic.

As regards your material welfare, I beg to assure you that everything will be done by me to make your new home comfortable and agreeable, whilst at the same time the necessary means will be offered you, enabling you to continue your scientific pursuits in the way you have been accustomed to.

I shall now be awaiting your reply, hoping to have the pleasure of soon seeing here so distinguished an officer, whose personal acquaintance it has always been my desire to make, and whom Russia will be proud to welcome on her soil.

Believe me, my dear Capt. Maury,
Yours sincerely,
CONSTANTINE,
Grand Admiral of Russia.

RICHMOND VA., 20th Oct., 1861.

ADMIRAL: Your letter reached me only a few days ago. It fills me with emotions.

In it I am offered the hospitalities of a great and powerful Empire, with the grand Admiral of its fleets for patron and friend. Inducements are held out such as none but the most magnanimous of Princes could offer, and such as nothing but a stern sense of duty may withstand.

A home in the bosom of my family on the banks of the Neva, where, in the midst of books, and surrounded by friends, I am, without care for the morrow, to have the most princely means and facilities for prosecuting those studies and continuing those philosophical labors in which I take most delight. All the advantages that I enjoyed in Washington are, with a larger discretion, to be offered me in Russia.

Surely, a more flattering invitation could not be uttered. Certainly it could not reach a more grateful heart. I have slept upon it. It is becoming that I should be candid, and, in a few words, frankly state the circumstances by which I find myself surrounded.

The State of Virginia gave me birth within her borders; among many friends, the nearest of kin, and troops of excellent neighbors, my children are planting their vine and fig tree; in her green bosom are the graves of my fathers; the political whirlpool from which your kind forthright thought sought to rescue me has already drawn her into a fierce and bloody war.

In 1778, when this State accepted the Federal Constitution and entered the American Union, she did so with the formal declaration that she reserved to herself the right to withdraw from it for cause, and resume those powers and attributes of sovereignty which she had never ceded away, but only "delegated," for certain definite and specified purposes.

When the President elect commenced to set at naught the very objects of the Constitution, and without authority of law, proceeded to issue his proclamation of the 15th of April last, Virginia, in the exercise of that reserved right, decided that the time had come when her safety, her dignity, and honor required her to assume those "delegated" powers and withdraw from the Union. She then straightway called upon her sons in the Federal service to retire therefrom and come to her relief.

The call found me in the midst of those quiet philosophical researches at the Observatory in Washington, which I am now, with so much delicacy of thought and goodness of heart, invited to pursue in Russia. I was brought forth in the school of State Rights, where we had for masters the greatest states-

men of America, and among them Mr. Madison, the wisest of them all. I could not and did not hesitate. I recognized this call, considered it mandatory, and formally renouncing all allegiance to the broken Union, hastened over to the south side of the Potomac, there to renew to fatherland those vows of fealty, service, and devotion, which the State of Virginia had permitted me to pledge to the United States, so long only as by serving it I might serve her.

Thus my sword has been tendered in her cause, and the tender has been accepted. Her soil is invaded, the enemy is actually at her gates, and here I am, contending as the fathers of the Republic did, for the right of self-government, and those very principles for the maintenance of which Washington fought when this, his native State, was a Colony of Great Britain.

The oath of duty and of honor is therefore plain. By following it with the devotion and loyalty of a true soldier, I shall, I am persuaded, have the glorious and proud recompense that is contained in the "well done" of the Grand Admiral of Russia and his noble "companions in arms."

When the invader is expelled, and as soon thereafter as the State will grant me leave, I come myself the pleasure of a trip across the Atlantic and shall hasten to Russia, that I may there, in person, on the banks of the Neva, have the honor and the pleasure of expressing to her Grand Admiral the sentiments of respect and esteem with which his oft repeated acts of kindness and the generous encouragements that he has afforded me in the pursuits of science has inspired his obedient servant,

M. F. MAURY,
Commander U. S. Navy.
To H. I. H. the Grand Duke Constantine,
Grand Admiral of Russia, St. Petersburg.

We copy the following article from the Cincinnati Gazette, of Dec. 13, that the people of Kentucky may see the objects for which the war is carried on by the North:

What Shall We Do?

We rejoice to say that Gen. Sherman has not "proffered freedom to the slaves." The quality that is "brightest in the night," this invitation "blesseth him that gives, and him that takes."

The defense of the Government tends to necessity, to that very state of things to which we are opposed—tends to the "freedom of slaves." The masters of these slaves are our enemies. They are now armed for the purpose of overthrowing the Government made by our fathers. For the defense of this Government, for the purpose of putting down this slavish rebellion, we have five hundred thousand men in the field. If the masters of the slaves come out and meet this great army of the North, they will be whipped, be killed in battle, or taken prisoners of war.

Now in either of these events, we understand that the slaves of these masters are without masters—that they are free, that no agent of these masters, nor agent of the Government, will be allowed to exercise authority of master over them. But this is a condition of things to which we, the people of the North, are opposed. We do not want these slaves free. We would preserve the institution of slavery, we would continue the slave in his bondage, but this we now see cannot be done, if there is a successful defense of the Government against slaveholders, for every link now struck in defense of the Government is a link against slavery—a link against the prison door of the slave. Under this state of things, how long can liberty and slavery continue on the same soil and under the same flag? One or the other is destined soon to perish, and which is for us to determine and to determine at once. There is no use to talk any longer about keeping them together. It cannot be done. One or the other is destined, single handed and alone, to control the Government of this country.

We repeat that slaveholders are in rebellion against the Government made by our fathers, and that we cannot defend this Government against these slaveholders without damaging the institution of slavery—without breaking the yoke of the slave. If, therefore, the institution of slavery is with us an object of special care—if it is to be preserved by us from the dangers that now threaten it, we must lay down our arms—must give up the defense of the Government. If we do not, slavery will be crushed.

Now what is best for us to do under this state of things? Give up the Government, or give up slavery? Would it be better that eighteen millions of the white race go into slavery, than that four millions of the black race should go into freedom?

Will the Cincinnati Enquirer assist us in coming to a conclusion on this important question? BLANCHARD.

FINDLAY, O.

(Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.)

FRANKFORT, Dec. 13.

The invasion in Eastern Kentucky begins to look formidable. Well known citizens here from Owensville, only fourteen miles from Mount Sterling, report the former place in the hands of rebels. The editor of the Mount Sterling Whig has issued an address calling on every Union man to rally immediately for the common defense, assuring them that the danger is imminent, and saying the invading force is estimated by some as high as five thousand.

It appears that Williams has returned by Pound Gap, through which he was driven after the affair of Ivy Creek. The two regiments and a full battery promised him by the rebel Secretary of War in a letter found in their camp, and said to be then on the way, have arrived. Humphrey Marshall is known to be advancing in the same direction. Rebel papers announce that Marshall was appointed to the command of that division, and boast that he will soon possess the best part of Kentucky.

Members from that part of the State express the belief that a sudden dash on Lexington is now practicable, if not probable. There are no troops at all to resist their advance. Two regiments and a portion of the Third Kentucky troops are at Louisville and the mouth of Big Sandy; but practically that is further off the present rebel position than Louisville.

The postmaster at Somerset, under date of 11 o'clock yesterday, says there has been no fight yet, but the two armies are only five miles apart.

This is the best news we could desire as Schoepf, even if attacked, can now certainly hold out till reinforcements arrive.

A person arrived to-night, who, up to dark last night, was within six miles of Somerset, and no firing had been heard. This makes it almost certain that there was no attack up to this morning.

The right wing of our army, under Crittenden, will not be ready to move for a week yet.

Judge Hollingsworth, a well known citizen of Todd county, southwest of Bowling Green, who escaped from the enemy's lines and arrived here to-day, says there are not over twenty to twenty-five thousand rebels at Bowling Green, and only three thousand at Hopkinsville.

There are some Indians at Bowling Green. He saw them himself. Nashville is being fortified after an imperfect fashion.

The rebels at Bowling Green are suffering for want of clothing and money, and are keen for a fight.

P. S.—Later advice just received from the Somerset region announces that the Thirty-first Ohio, Col. Walker, left Stanford this morning for Somerset, and will arrive in time for to-morrow's battle. Kentucky regiments also are being brought up to-night. Schoepf is confident of success.

Mr. Gurley's Confiscation Bill.

The bill introduced into the House of Representatives by the Hon. John A. Gurley, embraces some of the most important measures ever brought before Congress. It is drawn with remarkable precision, clearness, and force, and is certainly as well calculated as any legislative measure can be to effect the ends in view. What the end will be best understood by the following synopsis of the bill: Section first provides for the confiscation of all the property—real and personal—of all persons engaged in, or aiding or abetting, the present rebellion. Section second makes it the duty of the President to appoint in each State where, by reason of the rebellion, the law cannot be executed through the ordinary process, a Commissioner to carry it into effect, and to insure the services of competent and trustworthy men, the salary of the Commissioner is fixed at \$5,000 per annum. Sections three, four, and five provide for the taking of adequate sureties from the Commissioners for the faithful performance of their duties, for their severe punishment by fine and imprisonment, for malversation or corrupt conduct, and for the appointment of the necessary deputies, clerks, and marshals.

Section six provides that any loyal citizen, whose property shall be unlawfully seized and sold under this act, shall have full compensation or restitution. Section seven provides that all slaves of all rebels shall be free, and that the Commissioner shall hear and determine the cases of all who may come before him in a summary manner, and if they are entitled to freedom, shall grant them a certificate in the name of the United States, which shall be conclusive proof of their lawful liberation. Section eight provides that all slaves so liberated may be employed by the Commissioner in cultivating the land confiscated by the United States, and in other useful labor, receiving reasonable wages, and that they may be employed, if the Commissioner consents, by the commanding officers of the army, at their discretion, in such service as may best contribute to the suppression of the rebellion, also, at reasonable wages, to be fixed by the Commissioner. Sections nine, ten, and eleven provide that the bill shall be the duty of the President, as soon as may be practicable, to take military possession of Florida, or of such parts as may be easily occupied and defended, and appoint a commissioner for that State, who shall carry into effect the confiscation and liberation clauses of this act, and sell the estates of the rebels to loyal purchasers, who shall purchase, at reasonable prices, such slaves of loyal masters as may be offered to him, and pay for them out of the confiscated property of the rebels, and giving them certificates of freedom.

The President is also authorized, through the commissioners in other rebel States, to transport to Florida the slaves of rebels of other States, and put them in charge of the commissioner there, who shall, at his discretion, apprentice them for such terms, long or short, not to exceed six years, as he may judge best, to loyal proprietors of land, who shall pay them reasonable wages, and give adequate security for their good treatment and proper lodging and sustenance. On the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship—which, in the case of the most capable and orderly of the negroes, will, of course, be short—they will become their own masters, and at liberty to work for whom they please, and go where they please, within the limits of the State of Florida. It is further provided that Florida shall be held and governed by the military powers of the United States, until the President shall be satisfied that the necessity for military occupation has passed away, when he shall communicate the fact to Congress, and recommend the erection of a Provisional Government similar to those of the Territories of the United States; or if there be a sufficient number of loyal white inhabitants to form a representative body in Congress, he shall recommend the passage of an act authorizing them to form a State Government and Constitution excluding slavery. The remaining sections of the bill provide for the disposition of the confiscated fund, which is to be used to pay the expenses incurred under this act, and to compensate loyal creditors of rebels and loyal citizens who have lost their property by the rebellion.

The most novel and important feature of the bill is that relating to Florida, and of which, if carried out, will be to create a place of refuge for the free blacks of the country, all of whom can find congenial homes in its hot climate and fertile lands, the extent of which is amply sufficient, without being more densely peopled than Jamaica or Hayti, to support the whole colored population of the United States. In Florida, according to this plan, the liberated slaves will be the benefactors of the country, and former masters, or from oppressive State laws, while there is nothing in the bill to prevent the settlement there of whites who may desire to own cotton, rice, or sugar plantations, cultivated by free black labor, or who may wish to reside there for health, or the pursuit of trade or manufactures.

Cin. Gazette.

Elsewhere we publish an article from the New York Journal of Commerce indignantly protesting against the inhumanity of the sentiments expressed by John A. Gurley in a silly harangue, which was never before endorsed by the Secretary of War. The article was written, the Secretary has advocated the same atrocious policy in his official report to the President, which, however, much to his credit, Mr. Lincoln erased and refused to permit the recommendation to go before Congress. We joyfully received this as an indication that Mr. Lincoln will oppose the arming of slaves. It is to be regretted that he did not also suppress that portion of Secretary Chase's report which advocates the emancipation of the slaves of the rebels, a policy which would inevitably produce a servile war; but as Mr. Lincoln discourages resort to extreme measures, it is probable that this recommendation does not meet with his approval. Thaddeus Stevens is reported to have stated in a Republican caucus that McClellan threatened to resign if the policy recommended by Cameron should be adopted by the Administration, and unquestionably every officer in the army should immediately follow his example, and conservative Congressmen should refuse to vote supplies for so horrible a war. We are quite certain that if Congress should pass Trumbull's bill and the President should yield before Abolition pressure, which, however, we believe he will not do, the soldiers from Kentucky would not fight in such a cause. The preservation of the Constitutional liberties of this people is what they volunteered to defend, and not to destroy them by the emancipation of a servile war, and the placing in the hands of Congress an uncontrollable power which the ultraists have shown themselves incapable of wisely using.—*Mayville Eagle.*

COURT OF APPEALS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 13th, 1861.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Hays v. Morrow, McCracken; affirmed.

Hannah v. Seaton et al., No. 1, Montgomery; affirmed.

Same v. Same, No. 2, Montgomery; affirmed.

Anderson v. Smith, Todd; affirmed.

Same v. Same, Todd; affirmed.

Hardin v. Vance, Laurel; reversed.

Hammon et al v. City of Covington, Kenton; reversed.

ORDERS.

Rice v. Rice, Harlan; continued.

Herd et al v. Price, Clay;

Herd et al v. Clarke, Clay;

Harst et al v. Seaton, were submitted on briefs.

James v. Poor, Green—argued by Alexander for appellee, and argument concluded by James Harlan, Jr. for appellant.

By the court, J. C. Baldwin, C. J.,

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LETTER FROM A RICHMOND PRISONER.—A

letter from Geo. Rosenberg, of the Thirtieth New York Regiment, a prisoner of war at Richmond, has been received and published in the Rochester Union. We quote:

There have been brought to Richmond nearly 3,000 prisoners of war, commissioned, non-commissioned officers and privates, since the battle of Manassas, at which I was captured. 1,810 of this number, including seventy-five officers, still remain at Richmond, confined in different tobacco factories converted into prisons.

I have not seen Mr. Ely for some days, but believe he is well. Whatever complaints others may have in being made prisoners, he can hardly have any. He is the lion of the town. Headquarters have been besieged from the first with distinguished visitors. Governors, members of the Confederate Congress, and citizens from every section of the South, who were acquainted with him in Washington, have paid him the considerations due to a distinguished prisoner, as they please to call him.

Bouquets, dinners, books, &c., are constantly sent to him by the ladies of this city, and I presume he will speak well of the hospitalities of Richmond upon his escape from Babylonian captivity. The news is received here to-night, from Washington, that an exchange of prisoners is now soon to take place. God knows our fervent prayers will all go up in one loud acclaim if this intelligence turns out to be true.

The statement is confirmed that Gen. McClellan threatened to resign unless Secretary Cameron's Report was amended. As between the Report and the commander we should have preferred to sacrifice the latter.—*Chicago Tribune.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

KIDDER KEENE, J. L. GIBBONS.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

STRAW GOODS,

CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY

KEENON & GIBBONS,

DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,

SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

feb 25 wdt-wly MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.</

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 14, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. J. M. LANCASTER, of the Catholic Church.

And then the journal of yesterday was read.

Mr. ALEXANDER presented a petition of R. C. Logan, of Cumberland county. Finance.

Mr. READ presented a petition of F. A. Smith, of Hart county. Finance.

REPORTS.

Mr. ROBINSON, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a House bill to amend the law in relation to runaway slaves. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Jas. A. Dinwiddie and Eliza Dinwiddie. Passed.

Mr. WALTON presented a petition of Jesse S. Peñon. Military Affairs.

Same—A bill for the benefit of H. G. Twyman. Military Affairs.

Mr. GOODLOE presented a petition, which was appropriately referred.

Mr. McHENRY—A House bill in regard to the effect of the renunciation of wills by widows. Passed.

Same—A House bill to authorize watchmen of the city of Louisville to execute subpoenas in criminal cases issued from the Jefferson circuit court. Passed.

Same—A bill to repeal all acts to establish equity and criminal courts in the First Judicial District. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend the limitation laws, with the expression of opinion that it ought not to pass.

Mr. READ, from the Committee on Revised Statutes, reported a House bill to amend the law in relation to runaway slaves. Rejected.

Mr. SPEED, from the Committee on Banks, reported a bill in relation to the branches of the Southern Bank of Kentucky.

[The bill allows the branches to control the affairs of the Bank, the mother Bank being situated at Russellville within the Confederate lines.]

Mr. GLENN opposed the passage of the bill.

Mr. SPEED replied to his objection.

Mr. GLENN rejoined briefly.

Mr. WHITAKER then took part in the discussion, favoring the passage of the bill.

Mr. GLENN again spoke, and responded to the remarks of Mr. Whitaker.

Mr. ALEXANDER moved the previous question. Adopted.

The main question was put, and resulted thus—yeas 24, nays 1.

Mr. DEHAVEN, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill to amend the revenue laws of the Commonwealth.

Ordered to be printed, and placed in the orders of the day.

Mr. GOODLOE—A bill to incorporate the Commonwealth's Printing Company of the city of Frankfort.

Mr. GILLIS, from the Enrolling Committee, reported sundry bills as correctly enrolled.

HOUSE BILLS TAKEN UP.

A Senate bill to amend the charter of the city of Louisville, with a House amendment, which amendment was rejected by the Senate.

An act to distribute public books. Finance.

An act creating the office of Public Binder, and repealing so much of the article 1, chapter 5, as allows the Auditor to contract for the public binding. Judiciary.

An act to amend section 221, of Code of Practice. Codes of Practice.

An act for the benefit of J. D. Watson. Judiciary.

An act for the benefit of the Conference, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South (incorporating the same). Judiciary.

An act for the benefit of R. M. Barnes. Passed.

An act to incorporate the Louisville, Pittsburg, St. Louis, and Tennessee River Pilots' Association. Judiciary.

The report was postponed for the present. Mr. TAYLOR—Ways and Means—A Senate bill to amend an act for the benefit of certain sheriffs and their sureties, in this Commonwealth. Passed.

Also—Senate bill for the benefit of A. G. Waggoner, late sheriff of Cumberland county. Passed.

Also—A House bill appropriating money to the Western Lunatic Asylum, with an amendment by the Senate.

[The amendment appropriates \$58,620, abolishes the office of Superintendent, and provides for the appointment of a physician.]

The Senate amendment was concurred in, upon a call of the yeas and nays, required by the Constitution.

Also—A bill for the benefit of Jos. G. Harrison, late sheriff of Daviess county. Passed.

Also—Asked to be discharged from the further consideration of various petitions, &c., for the benefit of the State Librarian. So ordered.

Mr. FINLEY offered the following as a substitute for the report of the committee. Declared not in order.

That the sum of \$800 per annum be, and is hereby allowed, and shall hereafter be annually paid, to each ministerial officer of this State, who shall hereafter be defeated for the office which he has filled; it being the intent and purpose of this Legislature to pension all ex-officers of the State of the ministerial grade, thereby to relieve members of the Legislature from the importunities of such ex-officers for additional allowances above the attached salary. But the provisions of this bill shall only apply to such ex-officers as shall hereafter apply for additional appropriations in the way of salary; nor shall anything herein contained be so construed as to reflect discredit upon any high functionary of the State who may not have asked for additional allowances after his expired term of service.

Also—A bill for the benefit of Jos. L. McCarty, of Whitley county. Passed upon a call of the yeas and nays, as required by the Constitution.

Mr. UNDERWOOD—Military Affairs—Announced that the committee received information that the President of the United States had authorized the raising of 10,000 volunteers, for State service exclusively, to serve 12 months.

Also—Asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject of providing relief for the suffering families of absent volunteers.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, visibly affected, explained the painful necessity, which induced the committee to ask to be discharged.

Mr. WOLFE explained the necessities of the families of volunteers in the city of Louisville and other places, and thought a judicious bill should be passed by the General Assembly, looking to such relief.

Mr. BURNAM explained the reasons why the committee should be discharged. He thought the present financial condition of the State forbade such relief as was proposed, although his sympathies were with those who knew to be suffering.

Mr. YEAMAN hoped the committee would be discharged. He explained his reasons therefor.

He said that rather than these people should suffer, although no agrarian, he would advocate a *pro rata* distribution of all the property of the State to provide relief and do them justice.

Mr. TAYLOR said the whole scheme of providing for this charity out of the Treasury, was wholly impracticable. It must rest upon the private charities of the country.

Mr. IRELAND said a carefully prepared bill was already in the hands of a committee, which he thought would meet the case.

Mr. UNDERWOOD replied, explaining the impracticability of furnishing this relief by legal enactment. If soldiers would husband their pay, that of itself would furnish as much relief as, in all probability, the State would allow.

Mr. PROCTOR thought that if any mode could be devised by which these suffering people could be relieved from the State Treasury, it should be done, and explained the condition of affairs in his part of the State.

Mr. SPARKS was surprised to see opposition to this relief. He reviewed the arguments of the gentlemen who had opposed the measure.

Mr. CHANDLER desired that the committee should not be discharged. The soldiers from his county had requested him to ask some such relief as here proposed; he thought that not more than \$150,000 would be necessary to furnish all the relief required at present; besides, it would reach the pockets of some of the rebels, which he thought would be a good thing.

Mr. WARD spoke for the Blue Grass region, as it had been assailed in this matter; unless the Federal soldiers fight better than they have done, he would hesitate to give anything; the Ashland District had furnished her quota of troops; also the Blue Grass counties will have to pay a large portion of the direct tax of \$700,000. Most of the families of the soldiers from the Blue Grass country live better now than when the soldiers were at home.

Mr. W. W. ANDERSON made an eloquent speech in advocacy of this relief. He spoke of the number of mountain men who had gone to the battle-field, not only to protect their own wives and children, but the homes and property of the Blue Grass country. To refuse this relief would be to place a blot upon the proud escutcheon of Kentucky. He was willing to go upon his knees before the General Assembly invoking assistance for the suffering people of Knox county.

Upon discharging the committee, the yeas and nays were taken, resulting as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker (Buckner), Allen, Andrews, Ash, Blue, Brown, Brann, Burnam, Burns, Bush, Calvert, C. Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Chambers, Clay, Cleveland, Robert Cochran, Edmunds, Gardner, Garriott, Griffith, Haddy, Johnson, Lindsey, Maxey, Mears, Murphy, Owens, Ray, Taylor, Turner, Underwood, Ward, Milton Young, and Van B. Young—36.

NAYS—Messrs. J. W. Anderson, Bacheller, Beaman, Chandler, J. B. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Finley, Gilbert, Gibson, Heister, Huston, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Miller, Morrow, Poindexter, Powell, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, M. Smith, Sparks, Tevis, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Van Winkle, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, and B. R. Young—37.

So the House refused to discharge the committee.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

All bills and resolutions in the orders of the day, not mentioned here, were appropriately referred.

Senate resolutions touching the relation of debtor and creditor. Concurred in.

House resolution fixing Friday next, 20th December, as the day for commencing a recess of the General Assembly until the 1st Monday in June, 1862.

The rule requiring the reference of the resolution to a committee, was dispensed with.

Mr. HUSTON moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. BURNAM demanded the yeas and nays, which being taken, resulted—yeas 23, nays 47.

So the House refused to adjourn.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

posit a large amount of money, now in possession of the branch at Louisville, in Liverpool, England.

And then the bill passed.

ORDERS DISPENSED.

Mr. TURNER offered the following resolution, based upon a telegram published in the newspapers, to the effect, that the President of the United States had heard that the Kentucky Legislature contemplated the abolition of slavery, reimbursing loyal owners:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That all statements, published in the papers of the Union, that this Legislature contemplates the abolition of slavery in Kentucky, is false. Such a thought has not been entertained by any member of it. Kentucky is attached to the institution of slavery, and intends to retain it, and no step tending to emancipation has been contemplated.

The rule requiring joint resolutions to tie one day on the table was dispensed with.

Mr. TURNER said that as the House was thin, he would consent to the reference.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

REPORT.

Mr. WOLFE—Federal Relations—Reported the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Monday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.:

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That Kentucky has ever cherished and adhered to the Federal Union and she will cling to it now, in this time of its extremest peril, with unfaltering devotion. While at the beginning of the mad and wicked war which is being waged by the rebellious States for the destruction of the Government, she forebore to take part, in the hope that she might interpose her friendly offices in the interests of peace, she has, nevertheless, sternly repelled every movement which looked to a change of her political relations, and has never severed from her full and fervid loyalty to the noblest and freest Government in the world. And now, since her proffered mediation has been spurned and her soil invaded by the Confederate armies, she deems it fit that she should announce to the world, that standing firmly by her Government, she will resist every effort to destroy it; and she calls upon her true and heroic sons to rally around the standard of their country, and put forth the whole energies of the Commonwealth, till the rebellion shall be overthrown and the just supremacy of the National Government shall be restored and maintained everywhere within its limits.

2. That the existing civil war, forced upon the National Government without cause by the disunionists, should not be waged upon the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of any of the States, free or slave, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.

3. That in the adoption of the foregoing resolution by the National Congress, with unprecedented unanimity, at its late session, a rule of action was prescribed to the Government from which it cannot depart without a disregard of the pledged faith of the National Legislature, which we would be slow to believe can be seriously entertained. Against any such departure we solemnly protest.

4. That the purpose expressed in said resolution is the only one that should be maintained and demanded, and that which inspires Kentucky with patriotic ardor to seek their achievement with all her loyal energies and means, in the confident hope of success, and belief that the country saved, in our triumph, to us and to posterity, will still be glorious in the freedom of its people, in the unity of its government and the security of society, and worth infinitely more than it cost to save it.

5. That we have learned with amazement that the authorities of the Confederate States have armed negroes and Indians to wage war upon our Government and people, and utterly condemn it, and that we would deplore and protest against our National Government following their example and arming slaves to be used as soldiers to fight in the existing war, and we cannot believe that the National Executive entertains any such purpose.

6. That slavery is a State institution, guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and we cannot agree that the National Government, to which we are and intend to be loyal, shall undertake the emancipation of slaves against the will of slaveholding States.

7. That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded by the Governor to the President of the United States, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be laid before that body.

Mr. BURNS made a minority report, which is the set of resolutions heretofore reported by him, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

And then the House adjourned.

Terrible Exploit of a Rifled Cannon Ball.

The Boston Courier publishes a letter of a correspondent, on board the United States steamer Massachusetts, off Ship Island, October 26, giving an account of the affair between that vessel and a rebel steamer, in which the following extraordinary exploit of a rifle cannon ball is chronicled:

During the action I think we hit her four times, and I know she hit us once with a 68-pound rifle shell, (that is the way we got the exact size of her rifled gun.) The shell entered on our starboard quarter, just above the iron part of the hull; it came through the beam when it struck us, and took the deck in the passage-way, between two state-rooms, and completely cut off eighteen of the deck planks, and then struck a beam, which carried it up a little, so that it took the steam heating pipes under our dining table, cutting off five of them, and tearing our dining table all to pieces—then went through the state-room bulkhead and ceiling of the ship on the opposite side, and struck one of the outside timbers, and broke every outside plank abreast of it short off, from the spar to the gun-deck; it then fell down on to the cabin deck and exploded, knocking four state-rooms into one, breaking all the glass and crockery ware, shattering the cabin very badly, breaking up the furniture, and setting fire to the ship, but we had three streams of water upon the fire at very short notice, and put it out before it did any damage—keeping up our chase as though nothing had happened.

How THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The New York Tribune thus curtly and irreverently describes the effect produced upon the House by the reading of the President's Message:

Of the message now being read to the House, the heavy silence with which it is received, was just broken by the quiet laughter with which respect, struggling with derision, greets ill-timed jesting.

HOMICIDE.—On yesterday afternoon James Hise was killed by William Bolin, the Marshal of Mayville. The dispute originated about a shooting match for turkeys. Hise was shot with a Colt's rifle. The affair will undergo legal investigation, and until a jury shall agree upon a verdict in the case, we forbear entering into further particulars.

Mayville Eagle, Dec. 12th.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SANDY HOOK, Dec. 11.

The following additional intelligence was received by the steamer Hansa. In reply to the application of Capt. Nelson for a warrant to search the Nashville, to recover certain property belonging to him and the owners of the ship Harvey Birch, Earl Russell directed his Secretary to reply that he cannot authorize the magistrates to issue such warrant, and declined to interfere in the matter. The application was made on recommendation of Minister Adams. The dispatches of the commissioners escaped the vigilance of the officers of the San Jacinto, and safely arrived in the La Plata, in charge of a gentleman of the party. On arrival at Southampton, the remainder of Slidell and Mason's family and suite went on board the Nashville, and the next day the dispatches were taken to London. No repairs had yet been commenced on the Nashville.

The London Times is more moderate in its comments than the News. While denying that the United States, on her own position, has any right to overhaul English ships, it nevertheless admits that England herself has established precedents which now tell against her in this matter of the Trent; but those precedents were made under circumstances very different, it asserts, from those which now occur. England was then fighting for existence, and did in those days what she would not do now nor allow others to do.

In discussing the question whether Mason and Slidell are liable to capture as belligerents or contraband on board the Trent, the Times states, as the opinion of a very eminent jurist, that these were not the questions to be adjudicated by the boat's crew. The legal course would have been to bring the ship itself into port for adjudication. It concludes with the expression that Englishmen will discuss the question with calmness, and appeals to the Federal States not to provoke war by such acts.

The rebel steamer Bermuda arrived at Havre on the 24th from Savannah with 2,000 bales of cotton, and was discharging on the 25th.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

A letter from Key West, of the 5th inst., states that their Pensacola dates are as follows:

It appears that the rebel steamers have been plying between the navy-yard and the town constantly, carrying guns, munitions, &c. Col. Brown notified Bragg that he should fire upon them, to which Bragg replied, "Fire away!" On the morning of the 21st the steamers again appeared. Col. Brown disabled one; the other escaped. A general cannonade then took place between Picketts and Fort Barancas, the Niagara and Richmond opening on Fort McRae and several water batteries.

The engagement lasted nearly two whole days. Fort McRae was silenced, and also the water batteries in reach of the Richmond's guns. No person was injured on board the Niagara. James Cook was the person killed on board the Richmond. Both vessels were slightly damaged in their upper works. Picketts had not even a sand-bag displaced by Barancas fire. On the 24th, while removing a fuse from a shell, it exploded, killing five men and wounding many others. Colonel Brown says he has Barancas entirely at his mercy, and is awaiting re-inforcements to hold the forts when he shall take them.

Another letter states that one of Wilson's Zouaves was killed and another wounded, on the 22d. About twenty-five hundred guns were fired in the two days. At three o'clock on the 23d, Warrington was set on fire by our guns, and that place and nearly all the navy-yard destroyed.

The steamer Times was disabled the first shot.

The rebel fire slackened on the second day.

Two companies of Wilson's Zouaves have charge of the batteries near the fort. Two companies assisting on the fort, and the remainder of the regiment have been to work on the trenches, to repel a midnight attack.

The heaviest rebel guns are near the light-house, and their best mortars are on both sides of the hospital.

The water batteries below Fort McRae are bad customers.

The ranges of our artillerymen are splendid.

A note dated the 24th, states that Colonel Brown prohibited firing unless the rebels first opened, being the Sabbath.

One of our guns burst yesterday. The rebels have evidently suffered much.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

The Philadelphia North American of this morning has the following: "A letter received in this city from an officer of the army of Port Royal, dated Hilton Head, Dec. 4, says: 'Last night a fleet arrived at this port with 25,000 troops. Savannah and Charleston will soon be ours.'"

The brig Thos. W. Rowland, Capt. Rowland, from Rio de Janeiro, via St. Thomas, Nov. 27, arrived at this port last night. Capt. Rowland states that the captain of the U. S. gunboat Iroquois is entirely to blame for the escape of the Sumter. The captain of the gunboat sent a man on shore at Port Royal with signal lights and gave him instructions to signalize to him the movements of the Sumter. On the night of the 23d of November, signals were made by the man on shore that she was leaving the harbor, but no notice was taken of it by the captain of the Iroquois.

His first lieutenant tried to persuade him to give chase, which he declined to do, saying he was the Sumter drew one foot more water than the Iroquois. The Captain would not hear to it, saying that it would be very unpleasant for him to capture her, as he and Captain Summers had been school-mates, and had sailed very much together, and Captain Summers had been his superior officer.

Another reason that the Captain of the Iroquois gave, was that he did not wish to break the neutrality laws.

The movements of the Sumter were seen from the deck of the Iroquois.

These facts becoming known at St. Thomas, the greatest indignation prevailed among the Americans in port, and all others friendly to the United States.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10.

Lieut. Shepard, of the Confederate steamer Mobile, arrived at Bashaw City with a Lieutenant and nine other Federal prisoners taken from the United States steamer Annie Tyler, which was wrecked near the Sabine Pass.

The Richmond Examiner of the 10th says: "This morning Congress passed a bill admitting Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy. The admission was complete, as Commissioners were appointed at Russellville empowered to receive and take possession of the State. It has been introduced into the Confederate Congress prohibiting the importation of negroes from Africa. The Alabama House of Representatives has passed a bill legalizing the suspension of specie payment by the chartered banks of that State. The supercession of Price by Gen. Heath is desired. The Governor of Mississippi has made a call upon the inhabitants for arms."

CATRO, Dec. 13.

The following is from the Memphis Appeal of the 11th:

HALIFAX, Dec. 13.

It has been strongly reported to-day that Messrs. Breckinridge and Hunter applied for a passport by the Canada, but were refused in consequence of a telegram from Secretary Cameron warning the agents of the Cunard line against carrying rebels. Mr. Cunard emphatically contradicted the report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

The first military execution since the commencement of the rebellion took place to-day. Johnson, the deserter, was shot in the presence of Gen. Franklin's division.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

REGULAR SESSION, SEPTEMBER, 1861.

1. Boyle, Carey, and Adams—T. T. Alexander.

2. Henderson, Davies, and McLean—Wm. Anthony.

3. Warren, Allen, and Edmonson—W. T. Anthony.

4. Campbell and Pendleton—R. T. Baker.

5. Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, and Russell—Nathan McClure.

6. Breckinridge, Grayson, Hancock, and Edmonson—John B. Bruner.

7. Clarke and Madison—H. G. Bush.

8. Padon, Wayne, and Clinton—M. P. Buser.

9. Carroll, Gallatin, and Boone—Charles Chambers.

10. Estill, Quincey, Jackson, Montgomery, and Walter Chiles.

11. Hopkins, Union, and Crittenden—Ben. P. Cissell.

12. Floyd, Morgan, Johnson, and Pike—T. L. Givard.

13. Henry, Oldham, and Trimble—Samuel E. DeHaven.

14. Madison and Garrard—George Deane.

15. Meade, Hardin, and Ballitt—R. H. Field.

16. Kenton—John F. Fisk.

17. Perry, Breathitt, Letcher, Harlan, and Floyd—Thos. L. Givard.

18. Whitely, Laurel, Knox, and Rockcastle—Wm. C. Gillis.

19. Christian and Todd—R. E. Glenn.

20. Anderson, Woodford, and Franklin—T. Kemp Goodloe.

21. Boyd, Greenup, Carter, and Lawrence—Wm. C. Grier.

22. Owen, Carroll, and Trimble—J. H. Grover.

23. Callaway, Trigg, and Marshall—John L. Ivan.

24. Hickman, Ballard, Graves, and Fulton—Samuel H. Jenkins.

25. McCracken, Livingston, Caldwell, and Lyon—M. Johnson.

26. Mason and Lewis—Martin P. Marshall.

27. Harrison and Bracken—T. F. Marshall.

28. Craig, Butler, and Muhlenberg—Henry B. McLean.

29. Jefferson Co., and 7th and 8th wards of Louisville—C. D. Pennebaker.

30. Bourbon and Bath—John A. Prall.

31. Nelson, Laine, and Spencer—Wm. B. Read.

32. Logan, Simpson, and Butler—A. G. Rhea.

33. Scott and Fayette—James F. Robinson.

34. Washington, Marion, and Taylor—Ben Spaulding.

35. Wards City Louisville—James Spaulding.

36. Hart, Green, and Taylor—Claiborne J. Walton.

37. Shelby, Henry, and Oldham—Walter C. Whitaker.

38. Jessamine, Mercer, and Boyle—Chas. T. Worthington.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adair—F. J. Rigney.

Allen—J. W. Hooper.

Anderson—J. L. Cleveland.

Butler and Edmonson—L. J. Proctor.

Bath—V. B. Young.

Boone—J. B. Allen.

Bourbon—J. B. Clay.

Boone—J. Calvert.

Boyd and Lawrence—D. W. Johns.

Boyle—W. C. Anderson.

Bullitt—J. H. Heady.

Callaway—John W. Blue.

Carter and Rowan—Stephen J. England.

Clinton and Cumberland—Otha Miller.

